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## WONJU STILL BEING HELD Savage Communist Attacks On Key Rail Town

### COMMENT

General Eisenhower is back in Europe. That he was chosen as Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Union forces fitly underlined the urgency of the danger in which Europe stands.

The General is remembered by European soldiers as the head of a brotherhood in arms whose campaigning was conducted in a harmony and mutual understanding unsurpassed in the history of alliances.

General Eisenhower has something more than the ability to induce a large and heterogeneous body of staff officers to forget their different nationalities in working together to a common end. He has more even than the rare capacity to diffuse among millions of men that confidence in their Commander-in-Chief which means so much to the spirit of an army. He can exert, always properly and always dutifully, a like influence in the counsels of statesmen and so upon whole nations.

There is much room for this gift and quality in the task on which he is now engaged. The new Supreme Commander has come back to the military terrain on which he won his fame.

Whether he will be unhappily required to display his strategic mastery again in active operations depends upon his success, against the persisting efforts of doubt and delay and indecision, in calling forth the forces of the Western world for the preservation of peace and in welding them quickly into a single instrument of visible power.

Mr Churchill describes General Eisenhower as "a man who has proved not only his capacity to organise and regulate the movements of armies but to stir men's hearts, and who has shown a capacity for making great nations march together more truly united than they have ever been before."

Upon General Eisenhower repeating these achievements the hope of a peaceful settlement in Europe rests.

## Red Infiltrations Wiped Out: Trap Not Sprung

Tokyo, Jan. 7.

Communist forces, racing to get between the United Nations forces and the road south to Taegu, attacked savagely today around Wonju, key road and rail town in the centre of the United Nations 150-mile line across Korea.

The United States Eighth Army said tonight that the Allies still held Wonju after wiping out Communist infiltrations. This contradicted earlier unconfirmed frontline reports that Wonju had fallen.

An estimated 200,000 Chinese Communists and North Koreans were either already fighting or ready to pounce in the bitter battle now being waged down the centre of the peninsula.

Pushing ahead in the offensive which they began on New Year's Day, the Communists were expected to strike westwards from Wonju in an attempt to trap big United Nations forces withdrawing south of Seoul, the fallen South Korean capital.

Observers regard the threat of a break-through down the peninsula's mountainous spine as the most serious development since General MacArthur's "Home by Christmas" offensive was rolled back by the first Chinese Communist flank attack.

If the Communist drive succeeds, the Allied withdrawal route from Taejon to Taegu—and with it the old Pusan beachhead—would be endangered.

### STEADY PRESSURE

The United Nations right flank on the east was also falling back under steady Communist pressure, but no contact with the enemy was reported today.

The Communists had practically encircled Wonju yesterday, but Eighth Army troops were reported battling with them 19 miles southeast of the town in an attempt to keep open the last escape route to the south.

The Eighth Army said today that furious fighting was continuing in the centre of the peninsula, but the Communists

have scored two more successes on each side of the main fighting area.

Near the west coast they have occupied Suwon, a road junction 15 miles south of Seoul, while on the east coast United Nations troops have yielded their last foothold north of the 38th Parallel.—Reuter.

### STREET FIGHTING

Tokyo, Jan. 8.

Allied troops were pulling out of the key transport hub of Wonju on Monday in a street-by-street fighting retreat as Communist hordes surged southward in Korea and closed in on the city from three sides. Fierce seesaw battles raged in the rail and highway centre, between Communist advance patrols and rearguard United Nations troops.

One night attack through a blinding snowstorm was thrown back by the Allied forces, but the city 45 miles south of the 38th Parallel was expected to fall to the Communists at any time. Wonju is only 25 miles north of the major transportation centre of Chungju, which controls highways and railroads (Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

## Royal Navy Has A New Super-Sub

Washington, Jan. 7.

Britain has a submarine that can stay submerged indefinitely and the United States is working on a similar one, an American Navy spokesman said here.

The spokesman, Captain Roy Benson, submarine expert in the Defence Department, said that the new American submarine conceivably would do 26 knots underwater and 30 on the surface.

The new submarine would be able to stay submerged by getting oxygen from inside itself, although it might have a snorkel device too.

The snorkel is an underwater breathing apparatus which allows a submarine to submerge or cruise underwater without surfacing to re-charge its batteries.—Reuter.

### STOP PRESS

### TEST LATEST

Sydney, Jan. 8.

After Archer and Hassett had added 12 runs this morning in 15 minutes, Archer lost his wicket being caught by Evans behind the stumps off Bedser for 48. Hassett was then 70 not out and the score 122 for two wickets.

### HASSETT OUT

Sydney, Jan. 8.

With no addition to the score of 122 for 2, Hassett was out, caught by Bedser off Brown for 70. Score, 122 for 3.

### Coronation Stone Clue Found

London, Jan. 7.

Scotland Yard have found a new clue in their two weeks' search for the missing Coronation Stone—a small oak plaque believed to have been attached to the bottom of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey.

The plaque was found on Saturday afternoon in a bombed site in Westminster, only a short distance from the Abbey. It bears an inscription recounting the history of the 1,100-year-old Coronation Stone, which disappeared from the Abbey on Christmas Day.—Reuter.

## Tibet Envoy To Lake Success

Gangtok, Sikkim, Jan. 7.

Tibet's Foreign Secretary, Tsepon Shakabpa, and two Tibetan officials, passed through here today on their way to Yatung, on the Sikkim-Tibet border.

The 16-year-old Dalai Lama, the spiritual head of the Tibetans, is now camping at Yatung with a suite and followers totalling 300. The officials are members of the proposed Tibetan delegation to Lake Success, where they would present Tibet's case against "Chinese aggression."—Reuter.

## BIG NEW AMERICAN AID PLAN

Washington, Jan. 7.

Administration officials were today reported to have almost completed plans for laying before Congress a new multi-million dollar aid and military assistance programme.

Economic and military assistance proposals this year will be welded in a single programme and President Truman will present to Congress one cost total covering the whole undertaking, it was understood.

Informed officials said that this figure had not been finally determined but on the military assistance side alone it was expected to exceed the appropriations granted for the present fiscal year.

In addition the programme would provide for economic aid to European countries and for help to under-developed areas of the world.

The Administration was prepared to argue that both were directly necessary to the rearmament of the free world.

It would contend that Europe's ability to produce arms at a maximum rate depended on its economic health and that the production of raw materials in Africa and Asia could be substantially increased by providing funds for those under-developed areas.—Reuter.

## Growing Talk Of Coalition Cabinet In Britain

London, Jan. 7.

World tension is reflecting itself here in growing talk of a coalition government.

Groups of Socialist members of Parliament and some of Mr Winston Churchill's Conservatives as well clearly feel that Party warfare complicates the task of meeting the defence and economic problems of the present crisis.

Speculation on the possibility of a national administration was ventilated today in several Sunday newspapers.

One mass-circulation popular journal declared itself certain that there would be a coalition within six months.

But the idea has had no encouragement so far either from the Prime Minister, Mr Attlee, and his Cabinet colleagues on the one hand, or from the Conservative "Shadow" cabinet on the other.

Both Mr Attlee and Mr Churchill repudiated it quite recently.

The impression remains in parliamentary circles that nothing short of an emergency—in other words war—is likely to bring Socialists and Conservatives together.

The champions of a coalition argue that it would strengthen the Government's hand in carrying through its present strenuous economic and rearmament programme.

To this, Labour Ministers retort that the Government, which retained office nearly a year ago with a majority of only seven, has successfully resisted every challenge to its authority and carried through even the bitterly controversial nationalisation of steel.

Ranked against the coalitionists are influential sections on both sides of politics who strongly oppose a peacetime "National" government.

Among the Conservatives, for example, there are those who see in Labour talk of a coalition a hope that Mr Churchill's Party will "pull the Socialist chestnuts out of the fire."

On the Labour side, the coalitionists reckon without a powerful element which would prefer to see its Party out of office than in peacetime partnership with the Tories.—Reuter.



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## TREASURE HUNT COMPETITION!!!

Holders of stub-tickets for "Treasure Island" are cordially invited to participate in a guessing competition—guess the number of "gold coins" contained in the boxes which will be exhibited at the lobbies of King's and Majestic beginning to-day! The first ten nearest guessers will be presented with seasonal awards varying from a Washing Machine donated by Bosco Corporation, Radio donated by Elephant Radio Co., and other consolation prizes. For details please see announcement at the lobbies of King's & Majestic.

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## PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs  
taken by the South China  
Morning Post, South China  
Sunday Post-Herald, China  
Mail and Hong Kong Tele-  
graph Staff Photographers  
are on view in the  
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED



The Earl and Countess of Harewood with their infant son, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, after he had been christened in Harewood Parish Church, near Leeds. The picture was taken in Harewood House, and shows the parents with the grandparents, (left) the Princess Royal fondling her grandson, and (right) Mr and Mrs Erwin Stein.—Central Press.

# BRITISH AND FRENCH REPLIES TO RUSSIAN CHARGES PUBLISHED

London, Jan. 7.  
Britain and France, in notes published today, rejected Soviet charges of violating the wartime agreements with Russia and counter-charged that the Soviet Union was maintaining vast military forces.

The two notes, drafted in close consultation, were handed in last Friday in Moscow. Though not identical they were in broadly similar terms and both were in reply to Soviet notes sent on December 15, 1950.

In her note, France accused Russia of causing a "serious situation" by keeping considerable forces on a war footing, most of them "massed well ahead of the western frontiers" of the Soviet Union.

In a counter-blast to Soviet charges that France had violated the Franco-Soviet pact of 1945, the French Government accused Russia of "pursuing a policy hostile to the French Union."

The British note told the Soviet Union that inclusion of German units in the Western Allies' defence plans was designed to "prevent the re-establishment of an independent German national army" and was "purely defensive."

The British note said that it was desired "clearly and unequivocally" to refute charges in the Soviet note of December 15 that Britain had broken the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942 by her role under the North Atlantic Treaty.

The text of the British reply contained a point-by-point rebuttal of the charges made in the Soviet note.

The reply was drafted in close consultation with France.

## FORCED TO ACT

Replying to the Soviet charge that France was aiding in the rearmament of Germany, the French note said that France had been obliged to "envisage indispensable measures to reinforce the security of France and Europe, including the German territories of which she must assume the defence."

Her Government had thus been led to "examine the possibility of a contribution by Western Germany to the common defence."

The note said that projects for the participation of Western Germany did not envisage the creation of a national army or the restoration of German war potential.

"The French Government is determined to oppose any utilisation of Western Germany as a base for aggression," the note added.

The French note accused the Russians of the establishment in the Soviet occupation zone of Germany of militarised forces, organised in regiments and trained in the use of artillery and tanks.

## HOSTILE POLICY

The French also charged the Russians with (1) having "done nothing to enable close collaboration between France and the U.S.S.R. for the maintenance of peace and economic restoration; and (2) of 'pursuing a policy hostile to the French Union, in proof of which there is the Soviet Government's official recognition of Ho Chi-minh who is in armed revolt against the legitimate government of Vietnam'."

The British note made these points:

(1) Britain's attitude to German remilitarisation contains no threat to peace.

(2) West German participation in the defence of Western Germany is "purely defensive" and solely the result of the need to improve security against the threat of Communist aggression.

(3) The action of the North Atlantic Powers is consequently the responsibility of the Soviet Government.

(4) It is "inaccurate and unfounded" to state that these defensive measures will lead to a revival of German militarism since they are designed to prevent the re-establishment of an independent German national army.

(5) Britain, in her note of Dec. 22, had already "formally assured the Soviet Government that they are determined never, at any time, or under any circumstances, to allow Western

## Tragedy In A Kitchen

Berlin, Jan. 7.  
Fire Brigade men today found 38-year-old Margot Wunrum and her five children, between the ages of one and 16, gassed in the kitchen of her French sector home here. The smallest baby was lying in a perambulator. The mother and her other four children were lying beside the gas-cooker, with its pipe opened.—Reuter.

Germany to be used as a base for aggression."

## ATLANTIC TREATY

(6) The allegation that the North Atlantic Treaty amounted to "a group of powers directed against the U.S.S.R. and other peace-loving States" is unfounded since the treaty is directed against no power or group of powers but "solely against armed aggression itself."

(7) Britain's determination to work for a peaceful settlement of outstanding international differences particularly in the United Nations and in the Council of Foreign Ministers promoted her latest proposal to hold exploratory four-Power talks with Russia contained in the tripartite notes of Dec. 22.

The note said that the Soviet Union continued to maintain vast military forces when her wartime Allies disarmed, refused to agree to effective international supervision of armaments, created militarised German units in the Soviet zone in violation of the Potsdam Agreement and opposed measures of collective security in the United Nations when Communist forces committed aggression in Korea.—Reuter.



# ENGLAND HOPING FOR RAIN

## Only Chance For Sadly Depleted Test Team

### THE FINAL CHOICE UP TO "IKE"

Washington, Jan. 7. Senate leaders indicated today that the commitment of large American forces to Western Europe would depend on whether General Dwight Eisenhower finds other Atlantic Pact nations ready to pull their own weight in the joint defence effort.

That view was expressed by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally (Democrat, Texas) and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator Richard Russell (Democrat, Georgia) as General Eisenhower arrived in Paris to take over as supreme commander of the unified Western defence forces.

General Eisenhower will spend several weeks visiting the capitals of Western Europe and will then return here to report on their defence programmes.

In separate interviews, both Senator Connally and Senator Russell said the Pact nations must step up their own rearmament if they expect Congress to support moves to send more troops to Europe. They made it plain that General Eisenhower would be the judge.—United Press.

### RALLY OF HOME RULE SCOTS

Glasgow, Jan. 7. Mr Oliver Brown, a leading advocate of Scottish Home Rule, told a rally here tonight that the Coronation Stone, missing from Westminster Abbey since Christmas Day, will not be delivered up "except to a Scottish Prime Minister elected by the Scottish people as their representative."

The meeting was called to celebrate "the recovery of the Stone of Destiny."

Mr Brown hinted that at least one of those responsible for removing the Stone from Westminster Abbey was in the hall.

More than 1,000 people tried to attend the rally but there was room for only 700. The rest waited outside.

Police patrolled outside the hall and detectives mingled with the audience inside.

With a storm of applause the meeting adopted a resolution thanking those who "recovered" the Stone and pledging Scots to continue the struggle for independence.—Ruter.

### Tito's Advice On Korea

Belgrade, Jan. 7. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia called upon the West today to pull its troops out of "strategically futile" Korea, to think again before rearming Western Germany and to agree to another four-power conference with Russia to try to avert World War III.

Marshal Tito described the current international situation as very critical and urged that everything possible should be done to maintain world peace.—United Press.

### Brown Cables For Reinforcements

(BY FRANK ROSTRON)

Sydney, Jan. 7.

Eleven English cricketers, backed by thousands of Sydney housewives, irrespective of washing day, are praying for tonight's recurring rain not to go away.

The housewives are symbolic of the unprecedented way the Australian public has sentimentally rallied behind this star-crossed English team and turned against an Australian team which could not, in the three closing hours on Saturday, produce one scintilla of adventure against a half crippled attack.

Our team, cruelly deprived of Bailey's bowling and probably of Wright's, will need all the handsomest quirks from a sticky wicket that the weather can provide as compensation for its sadistic behaviour in the Brisbane Test.

There was a heavy downpour after a thunderstorm this evening followed by steady rainfall for another half hour but, as Denis Compton said gloomily when it ceased, "It's welcome but it's not enough. We want much more rain."

If the pitch is affected sufficiently for our cut-down attack to bundle out the Australians cheaply it will be poetic justice against Lindsay Hassett and Ken Archer for one of the least imaginative exhibitions of batting tactics in all the long history of sterile modern Test batting.

It will also thumb noses at the Australian selectors, for the inside story of the Australians' changed batting order, which led to Hassett's unilluminating display, is that the Australian selectors used their influence to have Harvey and Miller, Australia's two most attacking stroke players, demoted in the batting list.

The theory was that Australia's recent disappointing batting displays were caused by these stroke makers having to face the new ball too soon. As a result Hassett decided to go in one wicket down himself, this time to face a completely new ball as luckless Arthur Morris, who left his leg stump fatally exposed, this time did not even survive a single over from Bedser.

The new experiment then proved a failure in the special circumstances because although Hassett did as planned to prevent any rot setting in, his methods were almost as constricted as Archer's and with less personal excuse because young Archer's place in the Test side is still not consolidated.

#### PUZZLING INNINGS

Hassett's 62, tediously compiled in 10 minutes short of three hours, was puzzling in view of the obvious urgency of getting as many of England's moderate 290 total knocked off before anything could happen to the dream wicket. As it happened it would probably have served his side better if the difficult chance he put to Hutton's feet in the slips had been accepted, enabling some player with a less complex outlook on the game, like Harvey or Miller, to attempt to take the ripe offering of runs off the plucky but tired Brown, Bedser, Warr trio.

Those three triers and the spy fielders, including two substitutes, Berry and Sheppard, responded to Brown's wholly admirable leadership with a correct refusal to look the facts or the writing on the scoreboard in the face. The reward, thanks to Hassett and Archer's dilatoriness, is that the match still lives and even with Bailey and Wright in the pavilion a bowler more in-

fluential than either—the weather—may still decide to intervene.

#### ENGLAND ASKS FOR REINFORCEMENTS

The England Test team selectors in Australia have, I learn, cabled to the MCC Selection Committee in London requesting at least one extra player to be flown out to Australia immediately.

With fast bowler Trevor Bailey's fractured thumb in plaster, making him a casualty for the next three or four weeks, and googly bowler Doug Wright's injured groin muscle sufficiently severe to make it seem unlikely for him to bowl again in the current Test match, the MCC touring party's available players have reached a dire minimum.

Brian Close, the team's only all rounder, is also suffering from a groin strain, Arthur McIntyre, the reserve wicket keeper, is crippled by a pulled leg muscle, and John Dewes, the left hand batsman, is only just recovering from a severe bout of influenza.

Brown tonight admitted to me the team's plight but refused to comment on the possibility of replacements "until the proper time."

The selectors had an emergency meeting yesterday, and the MCC London selector, Walter Robbins, who is fortuitously here on holiday, was afterwards contacted by the team manager, Brigadier Green.

#### POSSIBLE CHOICES

Brown confirmed that Bailey is unlikely to be available for several weeks but said that although the prospects of Wright's bowling in the current Test are small, he is having a medical test this morning before a definite decision is taken.

Failing choice of an all-rounder like Bill Edrich, the obvious candidates for the bowling vacancy are Leslie Jackson, the Derbyshire pace bowler, or Jim Laker, the Surrey spinner who is at present with the Commonwealth team in India.

But Roy Tattersall, the Lancashire off spinner, would be a valuable acquisition to this side if fit enough and available to be rushed here quickly enough.

Following this Test the tourists go to Tasmania for 10 easy days and then have a minor match at Renmark and Adelaide before the fourth Test at Adelaide on Feb. 28.

#### TODAY'S PROSPECT

Sydney, Jan. 7. Rain fell steadily for nearly two hours here today but the general opinion is that the pitch for the third day of the third Test between England and Australia will roll out true.

### Plenty To Show



Shapely Marie Wilson proves in Hollywood that she has nothing to hide as she displays part of her extensive swim suit wardrobe. The sheer black one she is wearing is her favourite of them all, and no wonder!

unless more and heavier rain falls during the night or early morning.

Lindsay Hassett, Australia's captain, of course can ask for the pitch to be rolled 10 minutes any time before the start in addition to the normal seven minutes' rolling just before the resumption of play.

This rule only applies to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand.

With Trevor Bailey and Doug Wright injured on Saturday, England go into the third day of the match with an attack consisting of only three men—Alec Bedser, John Warr and Freddie Brown—who can be classed as regular bowlers.

They cannot be expected to keep going all day in spite of the natural anxiety to use him as little as possible because of his knee, Brown is almost sure to call upon Denis Compton.

Compton could take a load off the shoulders of the others if he concentrates on bowling orthodox left-arm slows instead of his more expensive offbreaks and "chinamen."

Apart from Compton, only Len Hutton has any worthwhile bowling experience in first-class cricket and he has yet to send down a ball on the tour.

He bowls legbreaks and googlies but those who saw the Leeds Test in 1948 will remember how expensive these were on that occasion.

England have one hope. That is to be given a sticky pitch tomorrow. Today the English players scanned the skies anxiously in search of the thunderstorm which has been forecast for the last two days. At last the storm broke about six o'clock in the evening, but it was nowhere near as heavy as Brown and his colleagues had desired.—Ruter.

### DE GAULLE APPEALS TO U.S.

Nimes, Jan. 7.

General Charles de Gaulle today addressed an impassioned plea to the United States to defend Western Europe and warned that if Europe fell to a Communist invasion, America itself might be isolated and eventually crushed.

The speech of the World War II resistance chief, given to a meeting of his political supporters here, appeared to be a retort to recent American demands in the United States that America stay out of Western Europe.

General de Gaulle also urged that both Western Germany and Spain participate in the West's defence plans and he appealed to Britain to abandon what he described as a "tendency towards insularity" and to play a full part in the Continent's defence.

"Americans, defend Europe. She needs you and you need her," appealed General de Gaulle.

He said the Western European nations' huge economic resources would enable the West to dictate the peace. Calling on the United States to give priority to the defence of Europe, he said: "The cradle of liberty must not, in any circumstances nor at any price, lose what remains of Europe. The priority is here."—United Press.

### Senator's Attack On Communism

Washington, Jan. 7.

The Senate Republican leader, Mr Kenneth Wherry, said today that he did not agree with those who say Communism is not a threat to American security.

The United States should extend air and sea aid to nations willing to resist Russia, but should avoid commitment of additional ground troops to Europe until the issue is thoroughly debated by Congress.

Senator Wherry made his statements in a television discussion. He said, "Communism is a threat—I don't agree with those who say it is not. We must prepare a great national security programme. We should arm America to the teeth. We should extend air and sea aid to free countries willing to fight if the need arises. But we should not commit ourselves to land aid until it is debated and Congress determines the amount the United States can give."—United Press.

### Queens

— SHOWING TO-DAY —  
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20  
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BURT LANCASTER—VIRGINIA MAYO





# Senator Taft Calls For America To Evacuate Korea



During a storm over Linden, New Jersey, a storage tank of an oil refinery sent out dense blasts of smoke after it blew up in a fire. Vicious winds added to the damage and helped prevent the fire from being controlled for many hours.

Washington, Jan. 7.

Republican Senator Robert A. Taft today urged the United States to get its troops out of Korea and withdraw to a defence line on Japan and Formosa.

In a television interview, Senator Taft also said that land defence of Western Europe is primarily Western Europe's business, not America's, and therefore he opposes the sending of strong American troop contingents overseas. But he also asserted that he favours making it clear to Russia that if she attacks Europe, "it means war."

Developing his ideas on United States foreign policy, Senator Taft said if he had been President, he would not have authorised the use of United States troops in Korea in the first place. The United States, he said, should protect both Formosa and Japan.

Senator Taft told a panel of United States newsmen who questioned him on the programme that he believed that Japan would be willing to supply most of the ground troops for her long-range defences if the United States provides sea and air power.

Senator Taft, who has been criticised by Administration leaders for alleged "isolationist" views, denied that he was against sending "a limited number of United States troops to Europe." He said, "This should be done within the spirit of the North Atlantic treaty and provided there is a reasonable chance that they would be successful in defending Europe."

However, the Republican leader said flatly he is against the appointment of an American as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic forces. He said, "This would encourage the Europeans to leave more responsibility to us."

## UP TO EUROPE

Senator Taft did not appear to renege on the principle he laid down in a widely publicised Senate speech here last week—that United States aid to Europe should depend primarily on efforts of the Europeans willing to help themselves.

He took the occasion to clarify some points which he said may have been misunderstood. He emphasised that he is fully in favour of honouring United States commitments under the Atlantic defence pact to help Europe defend itself if invaded. But he claimed, "There is nothing in the treaty that requires us to send a single soldier to Europe."

Senator Taft said it was his impression that General Dwight Eisenhower has not yet committed himself to take the job of Supreme Commander of the Atlantic powers. Gen. Eisenhower was expected to make a decision on the basis of what he learns about the true defensibility of Europe during his current tour. If Gen. Eisenhower recommends on his return that the United States send troops to Europe, Senator Taft said, he might not oppose it if the number is reasonable. He dodged the question as to the maximum number of troops he would approve.

Senator Taft hoped that the Europeans will try to defend themselves against any Russian attack, but the United States should not try to force them to do something they do not want to do.

## VITAL AREA

Senator Taft indicated his belief that the United States would be justified in committing more strength to defend Africa than Europe. He said, "There is the continent we must save. We must particularly protect the Suez Canal and Northern Africa. It is the one place we had better defend."

He said that if Belgium was overrun by the Communists the United States might also have to send ground forces to guard uranium deposits in the Belgian Congo.

Senator Taft expressed the opinion that Russia may wait

for western European forces to be built up before attacking. If Russia "feels herself ringed around from Norway to Iran" she may decide on war. He also raised the question of how United States troops would be evacuated from Europe if Russia "were to bomb Marseilles and other ports."

Senator Taft favoured appropriating about \$40,000,000 for the armed forces in the next fiscal year to provide an army of about 1,264,000 men, a Navy of 680,000 and an Air Force of 651,000. Any increase beyond that should be undertaken only after serious consideration.

He did not believe that the Russians are too concerned about the size of any army the United States sets up within the country. But he said they are concerned about an international army in Europe.—United Press.

## Loses Her Rudder

Hamburg, Jan. 7.

The Greek steamer Zolotus, lost her rudder in the Elbe Estuary tonight and was dragging her anchor near the light-ship, "Elbe 1," unfit for manoeuvring.

Several ships were reported unable to enter the Estuary in the strong southwesterly gales.—Reuter.



**CURVED BATTER—**Brenda Parkinson, Queen of Sports at Miami Beach, gives a preview of better things to come as she exhibits her baseball form. Well, whatever the form is Brenda's showing, it seems to be perfect.

## Outbreak Of Fowl Pest In Britain

London, Jan. 7.

Britain's egg industry is menaced by the growing outbreak of fowl pest which is depriving the country of about 100,000 eggs a week.

This comes at a bad time for British housewives, already searching for food to supplement the reduced meat ration. Besides losing the eggs, farmers are having to kill off poultry—45,000 since November—in an effort to combat the disease.

With the shortage of meat due to the stoppage of supplies from Argentina the price of English poultry has rocketed. English chickens are selling at six shillings a pound and rabbits at 4/6d. to 7 shillings a pound.—Reuter.



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# REPRESENTATION OF RED CHINA AT FLOOD PARLEY

New Delhi, Jan. 7.

The question of representation of Communist China and countries like North Korea and Vietminh was raised by the Soviet delegation to the conference on flood control of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which opened here today.

The Russian delegate, Mr V. P. Serov, expressed regret at the conference that no representative of the People's Government of China was present there.

He also regretted that although Korea and Vietnam had suffered from floods and their Governments and technical organisations possessed a great deal of knowledge and experience in flood control, no invitations had been sent to the Korean People's Republic and People's Republic of Vietnam.

The Executive Secretary of the conference, Dr P. S. Lokanathan, of India, explained that the People's Government of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, as also the Korean People's Republic, had not been acknowledged by the United Nations, which was the parent body of the ECAFE.

The chairman of the conference, Mr A. N. Khosla, of India, said that while as technical men they might regret the absence of other technical men from countries irrespective of their political label, yet as the conference was being held under the auspices of the United Nations they would be going beyond by recording anything against the principles laid down by the parent body.

The Soviet delegate said that he would accept the view ex-

pressed by the chairman provided this was recorded in the official report of the meeting.

The conference then adjourned until tomorrow.

The conference was declared open by India's Minister for Works, Production and Supply, Mr N. V. Gadgil. Over 60 delegates and observers from 14 member and associate member countries of the ECAFE and international technical organisations and agencies were present.

The participating countries were: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, France, India, Indonesia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Soviet Russia, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam.

The head of the Indian delegation, Mr A. N. Khosla, was elected chairman on the Thai delegate's proposal. A contest for the vice-chairmanship between the American delegate, Mr Gail Hathaway (proposed by India) and the Pakistan delegate, Lohsin Ali (backed by the Soviet Union), was avoided by the conference changing its rules of procedure to accommodate both as vice-chairman.—Reuter.



# EISENHOWER ON QUICK TOUR

## Informal Talks With Viscount Montgomery In Paris

### No Amount Of Outside Aid Alone Can Defend Europe

Paris, Jan. 7.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower flew in here today to take command of the Atlantic Pact Army. Soon after landing he held informal talks with Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, the Western Union defence chief.

The Field Marshal's defence organisation is likely to be absorbed by the new 12-nation Atlantic Army.

Asked after their talks whether he had accepted a post under General Eisenhower—his old World War II commander—Field Marshal Montgomery replied: "No questions today. I have nothing to say."

In a recorded statement broadcast by the French Radio, General Eisenhower warned Europeans that he had no "miraculous plans" and that no amount of outside aid alone could defend Europe.

General Eisenhower plans a quick tour of Atlantic Pact capitals. High French officials, Service chiefs and diplomats met him at the airport when he arrived here.

He told them that he would return to Europe "more permanently" about the middle of February.

According to an itinerary given by a spokesman here yesterday, the Supreme Commander, after conferring with French officials, will visit Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, Oslo, London, Lisbon, Rome, Frankfurt, Luxembourg and Reykjavik (Iceland) between January 10 and 26.

He will then go to Ottawa for a two-day visit, and return to Washington for talks with President Truman before taking up his new Command permanently at SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters of the Atlantic Powers in Europe) in the Hotel Astoria on the Champs Elysees.

General "Ike" then drove round the Arc de Triomphe and back to the Hotel Raphael, where he is staying, to begin informal talks with Lord Montgomery.

The two commanders continued their discussion during lunch in General Eisenhower's suite. Others at the luncheon were Lieutenant-General Alfred Gruenther, General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, who arrived with him today, and Admiral Robert Carney, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

General Eisenhower, in his broadcast, asked all Europeans to put aside prejudices and past grievances and work for a united Europe.

"The children of all nations deserve better than we have so far been able to promise them. They bear no hatred, suspicion or distrust. They have earned none against themselves.

"Let us work for them and put aside all prejudices and past grievances. And let us never shirk from defending their birthright of liberty even as ours has been cherished and staunchly defended for us."

"I cling to the hope that the young lives, the blood and the suffering of the last war were not spent as the profligate squanders his inheritance, but that from the common ordeal will now arise a strong and united Europe, a Europe that can look forward confidently to a future of peace, advancement and mutual security."

"This is our goal. We must put our hearts and hands to its achievement."

"No lesser purpose, no warped nationalism and, above all, no aggressive or predatory design, should be allowed to turn us away from this noble enterprise."

"In the same degree that we believe danger threatens us all, we must meet it together. Our task is to preserve the peace, not to incite war."

"We approach this task not in appeasement but with the clear eyes and stout hearts of men who knew that theirs is a righteous cause."

"There is power in our union and resourcefulness on sea, land and air. Aroused and united there is nothing which the nations of the Atlantic community cannot achieve."

"Let those who might be tempted to put this power to the test ponder well the lessons of history. The cause of freedom can never be defeated."

"We are committed to a great partnership and I, in all humility, am proud to serve in one phase of attaining the aspirations of our several peoples."

"Should mankind, through our solidarity, our prayers for peace and though the mercy of God, be spared the catastrophe of another war then this organisation will have served a noble purpose."

"It will have demonstrated that an alliance for peace rather than for war is an entirely practical measure—that the power generated in an



**BETTER THAN NOTHING**—Even during the retreat before the Chinese Communist troops, this GI decided to brave the icy water for a quick foot-bath in North Korea. The hurried and dangerous retreat doesn't permit much washing and this member of the 24th Division took his wherever he could find it.

alliance of such magnitude can bring confidence, not fear, to the hearts of men."—Reuter.

Paris, Jan. 7.

General Eisenhower will have met the top political and military leaders of France and the most prominent figures of the Marshall Plan organisation within the first 48 hours of his "check-up" tour of Western European capitals.

The economic aspect of European rearmament accounted for the presence of Mr Milton Katz, Marshall Plan roving ambassador, and Mr William Batt, head of E.C.A. administration, in London, at top-level meetings shortly after the General's arrival here today.

The American Ambassador, Mr David Bruce, was originally to have entertained the Supreme Commander to lunch but this later became a dinner engagement with Mr Katz and Mr Batt among the guests.

Officials described the dinner as "private", but observers believed that vital questions were broached.

General Eisenhower conferred alone with Mr Charles Spofford, American Chairman of the Atlantic Council of Deputies before he went into a closed meeting with Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Western Union defence chief.

Speculation on the subjects discussed by General Eisenhower and Field-Marshal Montgomery centred round the latter's position within the Atlantic army.—Reuter.

### Primus Stove Is Blessing In Middle East

Cairo, Jan. 7.

"Barak Allah Al Suweid." This invocation goes up daily from hundreds of thousands of homes all over the Middle East.

Translated they mean "God Bless Sweden" and the invocation goes up because Sweden has conferred the greatest possible boon on the peoples of these lands in the form of the "primus stove." Literally millions of these stoves, the only form of cooker known to the vast majority of the teeming millions of these lands, and carrying the words "made in Sweden" are scattered up and down the face of the land.

Sweden may export to the Middle East more valuable cargoes than primus stoves, but she certainly does not send anything nearly so popular. In lands where only very exceptionally one finds a fireplace or a stove such as we are accustomed to in the West, the primus stove is the centrepiece of the household. No sound is more welcome, or more universal, than its quiet "burr."

### PREMIERS ACTED WISELY

New York, Jan. 7.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London acted "swiftly and wisely" in revising the formula that persuaded Mr Liaquat Ali Khan to hurry to London, the New York Times commented today.

"The Kashmir issue has been detrimental to both India and Pakistan," it said. "It has made the solution of other pressing problems even more difficult. Pakistan and India will each be stronger if they are firmly allied rather than sensitively opposed."

The New York Herald-Tribune, in a leading article before it was known that the Pakistan Prime Minister was going to London, said that the idea of a plebiscite in Kashmir "still seems the most just and reasonable" method of solving the problem.

India's "adamant rejection" stood incongruously with "its emphasis on morality and fairness in dealings between nations." No move would more persuasively indicate throughout the world the disinterestedness of Pandit Nehru's motives and purposes than a change of position on this point, the paper said.—Reuter.

### NO NEW PROPOSALS

Schiphol Airport, Holland, Jan. 7.

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, told Reuter here tonight that he had "no new proposals" for a settlement of the Kashmir dispute when he landed on his way to the London Commonwealth talks.

He said that the proposals for a settlement had already been made and "it is just a matter of a deadlock over their implementation."

"Pakistan still holds that the future of Kashmir must be decided by a free and impartial plebiscite. I have to get the help of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to have the plebiscite proposal implemented, Mr Liaquat continued."

"If this problem is solved then India and Pakistan will be able to make their own contributions to the peace of Asia and of the world. Until it is solved, neither can do anything."—Reuter.

### ARRIVES IN LONDON

London, Jan. 7.

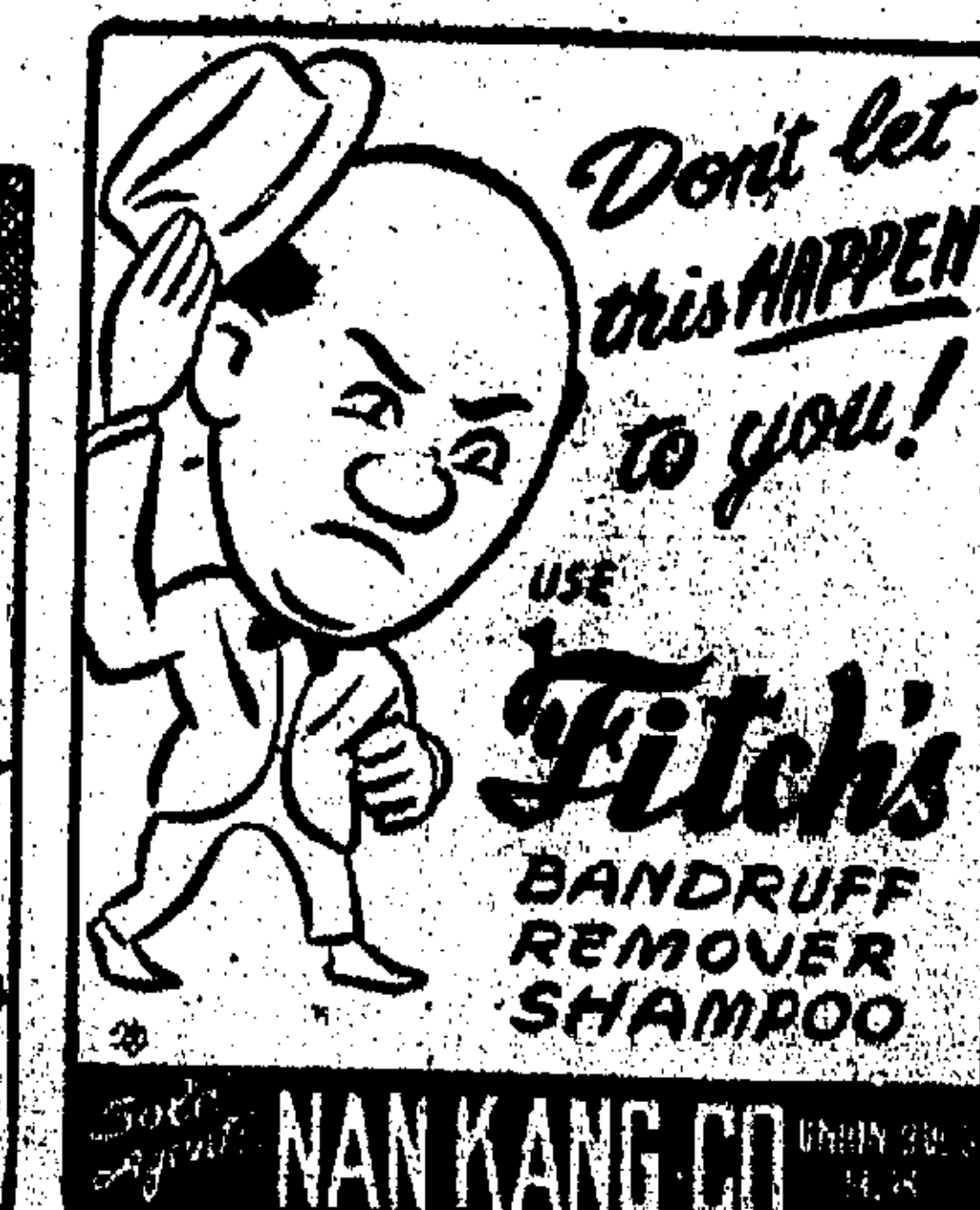
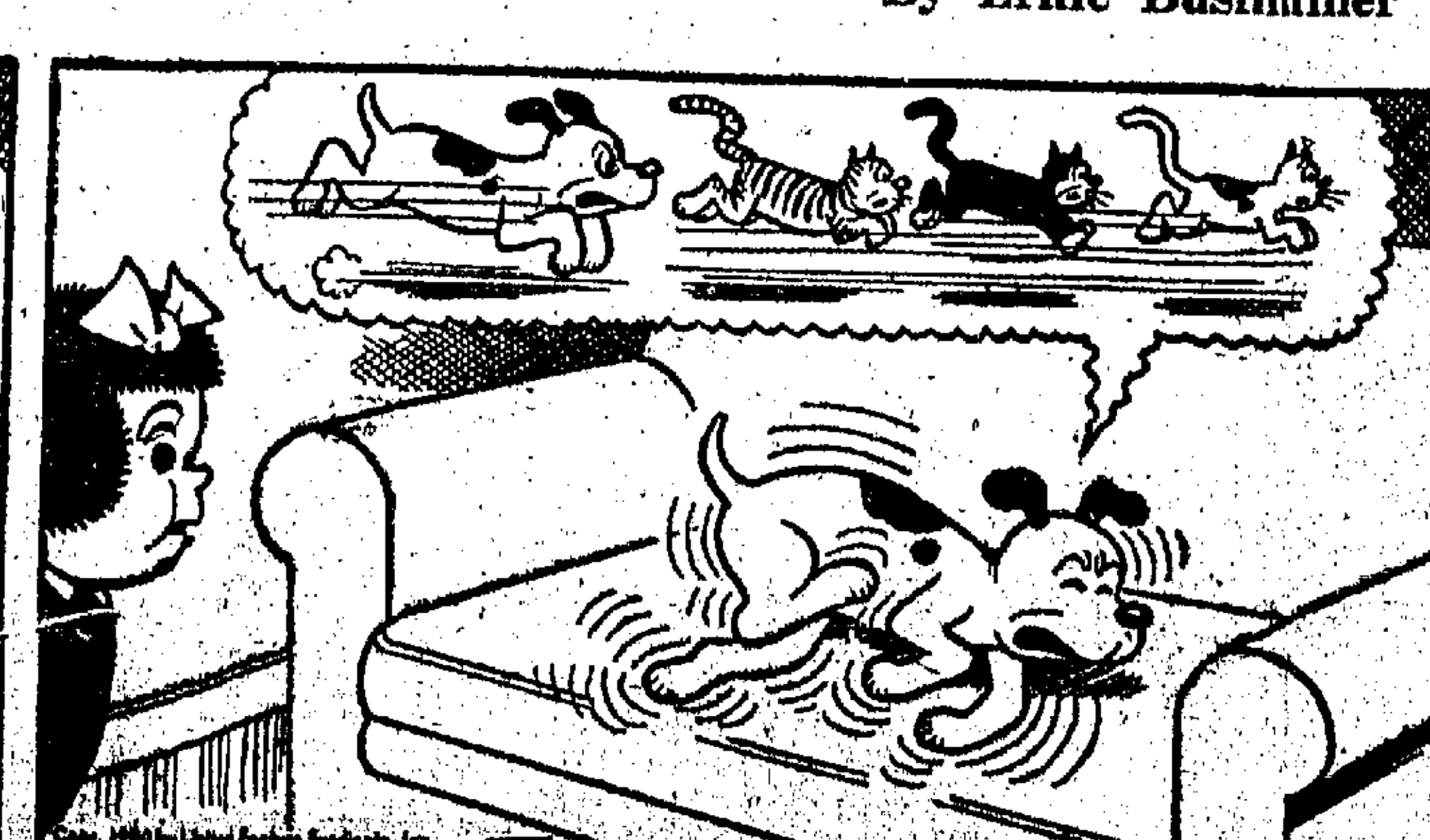
Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's Prime Minister, arrived in London by air from Karachi tonight.

He has come to join the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' 10-day secret conference which began here on Thursday.—Reuter.

Every year about 150,000 stoves are off-loaded in Egyptian ports alone, and are sold just as quickly as they reach the market. Many more would find a ready sale if they were procurable.—United Press.

NANCY Purr-ty Obvious

By Ernie Bushmiller





# THESE FOUR ARE "TOPS" IN BRITISH SPORT

Says RAYMOND GLENDENNING

*From a long list of those who have been in the limelight this year I have chosen the four who have done most for British sport both in this country and abroad.*

When I say British, Dominions readers must forgive me if I talk solely of men born within these islands, otherwise the task becomes too fantastic.

Here in passing let me raise my hat to men like Weekes, Worrell, John Goddard and Sonny Ramadhin of the West Indies, and South African golf star Bobby Locke.

Well, here are my four:

- (1) Geoffrey Dukes.
- (2) J. T. Holden.
- (3) Harry Llewellyn.
- (4) Dai Rees.

You will see I have picked a racing motorcyclist, a long-distance runner, a rider of show jumpers, and a golfer. That surprises you, does it not?

What, no footballers and no cricketers? No established favourites like Gordon Richards, Len Hutton, Reg Harris, Joe Davis or Stanley Matthews in my list? Not this year.

## ALL HAVE CLAIMS

True, these men all have a claim to high praise. Gordon for becoming, at the age of 46, champion jockey for the 23rd time; Len Hutton not only for his topping the 2,000 runs, but for his outstanding performance in the recent Test.

Then there is Reg Harris, for so successfully confounding the Continentals at their own pet sport of cycling; Joe Davis for still being the "Daddy of 'em all" on the green baize; and the evergreen wizard of soccer, Stanley Matthews, for lighting up a murky December afternoon with a feast of football that proves him still the "Prince of Soccer."

But they just do not compare with the record of first, 27-year-old Geoffrey Dukes, Britain's invisible sporting export of the year!

Here is an amazing all-rounder, whose modesty is matched only by his fearlessness. From novice to world champion in little over a year is his claim to fame.

## WHAT A RECORD!

In June, 1949, he won the Senior Clubman's race in the Isle of Man, in September the Senior Manx Grand Prix and in 1950 Dukes not only won the Senior T.T. (putting up new record speeds), but was second in the Junior Race, won the Ulster Grand Prix and the Grand Prix des Nations on the Monza Circuit—the world's fastest road race—at an average speed of over 100 miles per hour. No other racing motor-cyclist has ever risen so rapidly to fame.

## JACK'S BEST?

Now to that amazing veteran of cross-country running, Jack Holden—the man from Tipton, Staffordshire—who started 1950 by winning the Empire Games Marathon at Auckland in his bare feet, ran his European rivals into the ground at Brussels, and for good measure not only scored yet another victory in the Polytechnic Marathon, but won the A.A.A. championship for the fourth successive year.

At the age of 43, Jack can claim this to be, perhaps, his greatest year, and that is why I place him No. 2.

## GREAT PARTNERSHIP

Close behind him I put Colonel Harry Llewellyn, captain of the British Show Jumping team who, although they had only six horses to jump against more than double that number belonging to the United States and the States-sponsored Mexicans, won more events per head of horse than any other nation.

They finished up at Toronto by winning five and a half events to the Mexicans three.

So hats off to Harry and, of course, his outstanding companion Foxhunter.

My number four, that irrepressible, Dai Rees, short of stature but mighty of drive, who retained his Match Play Championship, won the Masters' and several other tournaments and finished second only to Bobby Locke in the Open.

## EARNED HIS PLACE

When you consider that in his wake he has left powerful professionals like Roberto Vicenzo (Argentina), Flory Van Donck (Belgium), Hassan Hasseneim (Egypt), Ossie Pickworth (Australia), Italian champion Ugo Grapazoni and New Zealand champion Alec Murray, as well as the cream of our own talent, you must agree he deserves his place.

I know it's a list that won't please everybody. I wish, for instance, I could have included Peter Doherty for his inspiring leadership of Doncaster Rovers on and off the field, and for the craft and generalship he showed when making an international come-back for Ireland after a lapse of years.

## ANOTHER VETERAN

One other veteran footballer, Joe Mercer, the man who thought he was too old for football, but whom Tom Whittaker persuaded not to "hang up his boots" but to continue skipping Arsenal.

And so I could go on, but I leave to you, your pals and your leisure moments to make your own list. But I don't think you'll pick a better four than mine.

# All-India Tennis

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Sven Davids, the Swedish number two, qualified for the final of the men's singles in the All-India hard court tennis championships here today by beating the American, Irving Dorfman by 7-5 and 6-4 in the semi-final.

Jaroslav Drobny, the self-exiled Czech, now playing for Egypt, meets F. Kovaleski (U.S.A.) in the other semi-final.

In the mixed doubles semi-final, Drobny and Mrs Rita Anderson, (U.S.A.) won easily against the Indian pair, Marash Kumar and Miss Laura Woodsbridge by 6-1 and 6-1.—Reuter.

# Worrell Scores A Century

Jamshedpur, Jan. 7.

A splendid innings of 146 runs by Frank Worrell, the West Indies Test player, and some consistent batting by the rest of the players enabled the Commonwealth Cricket touring team to gain a first innings lead of 150 runs against the Bihar Governor's XI here today.

The Commonwealth team declared their first innings closed at 343 runs for eight wickets and at the close of play the Governor's XI, who had scored 193 runs in their first innings, had made 24 runs for no wicket in their second knock.—Reuter.

## SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

# Von Cramm At 40 Will Be Back

Gottfried Von Cramm, pre-war German tennis ace, will head the official German team that will visit Wimbledon next year.

The German Tennis Association is planning to take part in all major championships, including the Davis Cup following their readmission recently by the International Tennis Federation.

At the age of 40, Von Cramm, three runner-up at Wimbledon before the war, is still a world-class player ranking not far below men like Drobny and Geoff Brown. Hitherto he has always played as a private individual.

No rival has challenged Von Cramm's status as Germany's number one player. Should Great Britain come up against Germany in the Davis Cup, one might hesitate to lay odds against a German victory.

## EYRE REPLIES

Empire three miles champion Len Eyre, who has just won the Civil Service Championship for the third successive year, is interested to learn that his great track rival Bill Nankeville is paying more attention to cross-country this season. (This column December 6).

"I'm looking forward to meeting him over the country in the near future," he says. "In the meantime I'll have to put in some training."

Eyre's next appearance in the South will be in the Inter-Counties Championships at Aylesford, Kent, on January 20. With both Eyre and Aaron in good form already this season, the Yorkshire team may well challenge Lancashire, present holders of the title. Eyre was in New Zealand when the race was run last season.

## WHO GETS MORE?

Announcement of benefits awarded to nine county cricketers revives the question: Who is better off—footballer or cricketer?

A footballer can get £750 after five years ser-

# Nerve Strain Was Our Batsmen's Bogy

Says IVAN SHARPE

"Send for Bill Edrich and Fishlock," they are screaming from Australia. Let's do the job thoroughly. Send for Wilfred Rhodes and Frank Woolley as well.

Is it old-timers we are needing? Aren't we supposed to be bleeding youngsters to get English cricket out of the rut? I will wager Leslie Compton, recently capped by England at Soccer at the age of 38, isn't joining in the chorus.

SIMPSON, Dewes, Parkhouse, Close ("Send him home!") can all do better. If not, it's the selectors who should be sacked. Nerve-strain is the cause of the batting breakdown, and only experience can remove it. Nerve-strain? These things I have read from Melbourne: "So tense was the struggle that many of the English players must have wished they had been

able to follow the example of Bailey, who decided to remain in his hotel because he could not stand the strain of watching..."

"As wickets began to fall Denis Compton just couldn't bear to look..."

And friend Swanton, journalist and radio commentator, says: "I confess I could not steel myself to watch Hutton withstanding Iverson's last over."

Yet, alongside the Tests of 1902, won by Australia by three runs at Manchester, and by England by one wicket at the Oval (Hirst and Rhodes got the last 15 runs in singles), this match at Melbourne was a walk-over.

## BEST OF ALL

WHAT'S wrong. These years of rationing? Some vitamin missing somewhere? Or is it that our games, Tests and Cup-ties, have become excessively important? That's about it.

Anyway, the best of all things has happened in these latest Tests in Australia. Bowlers are sharing honours with batsmen. This is of greater consequence than the question of which side wins.

Even Australia is saying this is better than the Bradman marathons. Of course it is. When wickets fall there's fun. It's a game, a match as distinct from a "murder."

I revel in a match, like that at Melbourne, yielding 722 runs for 40 wickets. That's cricket. 700 in one innings isn't cricket. I reckon it was hard-earned money when I was paid to report the Test at the Oval in which Hutton scored 364 in 800 minutes and England 903 for seven, declared.

# Tests Between Aussies And Rest Of Empire

Sydney.

A proposal for cricket Tests between Australia and the rest of the Empire for the 1951 Jubilee celebrations has found wide support among cricket lovers in Australia.

The proposal was supported unanimously at the celebrations' sporting sub-committee meeting in Hobart.

The present acting Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Opposition, Dr. Herbert Evatt, said that the scheme would be a splendid thing not only for cricket and Australia, but also for comradeship and unity in the British Commonwealth.

Alan Fairfax, former Australian all-rounder who has lived in England for 18 years, said: "I think matches between Australia and the rest of the Empire would be a wonderful idea."—Reuter.

# THE GAMBOLS





# The Churchill Story: 15th Instalment WINSTON AND THE STRIKE

By Colin Frame

**T**WICE in his rich and varied life Winston Churchill has been editor of a paper.

First time was at school when, in rivalry with magazines produced by other boys, he decided to have one of his own. Typically he called it "The Critic."

Its front page showed a yacht race in which the yachts bore the names of all the papers produced at the school.

With unaccustomed tact young Churchill showed a magazine run by his masters as race-winners. His own was placed second.

## Circulation Jump

**B**UT despite this original and somewhat inaccurate circulation table, "The Critic" only saw the light of day in one issue.

Churchill's second editorial experience was with a paper called the "British Gazette."

There were eight issues. And from the first single sheet of May 5, 1926, to the four pages of May 13 the circulation increased from 232,000 to 2,250,000, a Fleet Street record likely to be unsurpassed.

In fact that final circulation figure was the highest at that time of any daily newspaper in the world. How did all this come about?

## General Strike

**N**INETEEN TWENTY-SIX was a year of growing industrial depression. The Government withdrew the coal subsidy and coal owners gave notice of a reduction in the already meagre wages of miners.

The Trades Union Congress, exasperated by long-drawn-out negotiations to improve the miner's lot, called out all workers to their support in an attempt to force the Government's hand. Britain's first and only General Strike had begun.

By May 4 the industrial heart of the country had almost ceased to beat. Trains did not run, buses were off the streets, gas and electricity burned low, police clashed with strikers, pickets guarded against black-legging, the printing presses were silent.

## His Old Paper

**C**HURCHILL was struck forcibly as a journalist and propagandist by the last point.

To maintain a disciplined calm in a time of rumour it was essential, he felt, for a Government newspaper to be on the streets and in the homes.

He led a deputation to his old paper, the "Morning Post," for which he had worked in South Africa as war correspondent 26 years earlier.

And in the offices of the "Morning Post" in the Strand the "British Gazette" was born. The "midwives" were all volunteers.

These were great days for volunteers. Young men in flannels and sports coats drove London buses with policemen perched beside them to stop trouble.

Undergraduates and young women ran food convoys. Retired technicians ran power stations. All over the country Town Halls became recruiting stations where anyone could enlist for essential work to keep Britain alive—from emptying dustbins to driving express trains.

Day by day, staffed by volunteers from many Fleet Street offices, the "British Gazette" gave the Government view of the strike, warned against rumour, reported how things were going and called for more volunteers.

## To Ransom

**"P**UBLISHED by His Majesty's Stationery Office," it announced, "Please Pass on this Copy or Display it" was printed on each issue after the first three.

Churchill wielded this weapon unashamedly on the Government side. No hint of the strikers' case was given. The strike was dubbed an attempt

to hold the nation to ransom, an enemy to be smashed.

Later he said: "I can't expect to be impartial as between the fire brigade and the fire."

But if the "British Gazette" was a cross between a propaganda sheet and a military communiqué it served its purpose from the Government viewpoint.

There is no doubt at all that Churchill thoroughly enjoyed his eight days as an editor. Years later he could still recapture the thrill of work in a big newspaper office "with its machines crashing and grinding away."

It reminded him, he said, of a combination of a first-class battleship and a first-class general election.

One Churchill touch was a quotation from the poets on the front page each day. Kipling and Tennyson were the only poets selected.

## "An Indiscretion"

**F**OR months afterwards Editor Churchill, restored to the role of Chancellor of the Exchequer, had to endure criticism of his paper.

"A first-class indiscretion, clothed in the tawdry garb of third-rate journalism," was Lloyd George's sneer.

Today Churchill probably agrees that his paper was not brilliant editorially but it was certainly effective politically.

He once used his experience in the editorial chair to make a Parliamentary joke. "If you let loose on us another General Strike we will..."—he fought the air as if for words while the Socialists leant forward to hear what awful fate awaited. "we will," repeated Churchill, "let loose on you another 'British Gazette.'"

This year of 1926 was the one in which Churchill introduced a betting tax—five percent on every stake laid with a credit bookmaker.

## Withdrew Tax

**I**T was bitterly criticised both by, as he put it, "the angels who disapproved of betting and the devils who got their living from it" and three years later, still Chancellor, he withdrew it as a failure.

Twenty years passed before a betting tax was again introduced in this country.

The five years Churchill was Chancellor and the five years since the last war when he has led the Conservative Party are the only periods in his Parliamentary half-century when he has identified himself completely with Conservative thought. By 1929, when Ramsay MacDonald — "The Boneless Wonder" Churchill called him — formed his second ill-fated Labour Government Churchill was already at loggerheads with some of his Party's ideas.

First break with the Baldwin regime was over what he regarded as the surrender of India. He foresaw in it the breakdown of the Empire and he said so bluntly and often.

So by the time Baldwin and the Conservatives were back in power in 1931 the rift between Churchill and the orthodox Tory was so wide that he was not invited back into the Ministry.

For ten years he was in the wilderness.

At first, before the menace of Germany loomed so large in his fertile brain that he spent day and night in restless thought trying to bring home the danger to those in high places, Churchill did not mind this lack of office.

He went off to Canada and painted the Rockies.

He went to the United States to lecture, and there in 1931, three decades after his visit to tell of his escape from the Boers, he nearly lost his life.

## Hit By Taxi

**O**N the night of December 13 in Fifth Avenue, New York, he was knocked down by a taxi and was taken, conscious but battered, his evening clothes torn and bloodstained, to hospital. Injuries to his chest—never his strong point—led to pleurisy,

but eight days later he left hospital and set about dictating an article—"How it feels to be knocked down by a taxi."

The taxi driver, Mario Contasino, was invited to tea at Churchill's hotel. Churchill had already assured the police "It was entirely my fault."

And as the taxi driver left—Mrs Churchill and Diana were at the tea party—he burst into tears and described the family as the "finest in the world."

But Churchill was far from well. He went on with his planned lecture tour, but before each of 40 lectures he spent all day on his back in a railway compartment.

Above all, in these doldrum years, he found more time to enjoy the graceful architecture and wooded acres of Chartwell with his wife and high-spirited family.

Visitors told of Churchill pacing his beam-roofed study dictating to his secretary, breaking off occasionally to appeal "Children, children" through the open windows at his family on the lawns, and then throwing it all up to go out to them and join some boisterous game.

Randolph in 1929 was about to leave Eton for Oxford. Diana was a composed young woman of 20, who had just made her first public speech. Sarah a leggy fifteen-year-old already showing traces of the elfin beauty and acting ability which were to make her a Cochran Young Lady and take her to film fame, and little Mary was a chubby and well-loved seven.

Those were the years in which Churchill was often pictured in overalls with a brick and trowel in his hand, a builder of rockeries, cottages, including a toy-size one for Mary, a swimming-pool—and a wall.

## Joined Union

**T**HIS was no ordinary wall. Today it stands as a monument to five years of solid industry, thick, roofed with tiles, surrounding the fruit and vegetable garden.

While he built it he joined, to their consternation, the Union of Building Trade Workers (subscription as an adult apprentice 5s).

By 1932 it was finished. That year Churchill turned to regard another wall, a wall he was not allowed to build but to the erection of which he bent all his power, his intellect and oratory—the wall which was required to shield his country against the greed and hatred of Europe's dictators.

## MORE TOMORROW

## STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: East. North-South game.

N.		E.	
♠	A J 10 6 5 2	♠	K J 7 6 3
♥	K Q 10 4 2	♥	K 7
♦	5 4	♦	A J 8 5
W.		S.	
♠	A 10 5	♠	Q 8 4 2
♥	Q 9 8 4	♥	7 6 3
♦	9	♦	9 8 7 3
♣	A K Q 10 6	♣	

Both East and North asked for trouble on this hand from rubber bridge. East opened One Spade and West forced with Three Clubs. North could not resist bidding Three Hearts in spite of the warning; his void should have suggested that the Spades might well be stacked in his partner's hand. East should now pass and await West's rebid. The result would have been a penalty of at least 1100 in Three Hearts doubled.

In practice East bid Three Spades, which led West to believe that the Spade suit was solid and that East had a singleton Heart, so the final contract was Six Spades. South doubled and led ♠ A, and the Heart return and bid still to make a trick in Spades. East's lack of judgment was heavily punished.

London Express Service.



"Due to the condition of our treasury, the only speaker we can afford this month is my husband."

## FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

# New Steel Works For Dorman Long

London, Jan. 7.

Good progress is being made with the construction for Dorman Long and Co., Ltd., of the new steelworks at Lackenby, Middlesbrough. It is hoped they will be in production before the end of 1952.

The estimated cost of the work is £6 millions, and the output 10,000 tons of ingots a week. The four steel furnaces, each with a nominal capacity of 360 tons, will be the largest tilting furnaces in Europe and probably larger than any in America.

The work began in November, 1949. The stripper building is now erected and has been converted into a structural engineering shop where the members required for the melting shop are being made. The foundation work for the furnaces is well advanced, and the framework of the melting-shop building is being erected. When complete the works will be linked with the works at Redcar and Cleveland, so that they will become virtually a continuous series of production units.

Important economies in fuel consumption have been secured at the Cleveland works largely by the installation of new boilers and pass-out turbo-alternator and by the conversion to higher pressure steam of other turbines in the power station. The coal equivalent of the boiler fuel consumption was 6.48 percent lower in 1949 than in 1946, and during this period the output of rolled steel increased by 20.6 percent. This is equivalent to a saving of 22.6 percent in the coal consumed for steam raising for every ton of rolled steel.

During the same period, the electrical energy imported by the works from the national grid fell from 773,000 to 183,000 units a week, equivalent to a reduction of 400 tons of coal.

## Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, Jan. 6.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	
January (1951)	198-199
February	189-190
March	184-185
Number 2 rubber, January	
192-194	
Number 3 rubber, January	
186-188	
Number 4 rubber, January	
180-181	
Spot rubber, unbleached	
189-200	
Black crepe	
182-184	
No. 1 pale crepe	
207-212	

—United Press.

## Metal Market Prices

New York, Jan. 6.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:

Tin, grade A (99.80 percent or higher) New York, per lb. 166.—United Press.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Jan. 6.

Grains closed on the first week of 1951 season on a lower note than the rest of the week. After an easy opening, futures sagged appreciably and finished the session mostly around a cent lower at the Board of Trade. Two factors were contributed to the major share of selling: the continued scarcities over price control problem and Government announcement that there would be no restriction on wheat and corn acreage for next years production.

The export grain trade circles reported a quiet condition on Saturday. The land market responded to the rallies on short covering and scattered buying to erase the early losses, caused by the easiness in the vegetable oil markets. At the outside markets, grain prices were mostly in fractionally lower to more than one cent lower in some cases.

Wheat futures closed 3/8 to 1 1/2 cents lower, corn was 5/8 to 1 1/2 cents lower, oats were 3/8 to 3/4 cents lower, rye was 2 to 2 1/2 cents lower and soybeans 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents lower.

Prices closed today as follows: Wheat—price per bushel.

Spot	
December	2.43 1/2
March (1951)	2.46 1/2-3/4
May	2.45 1/2
July	2.40 1/4-3/8
Corn	
Spot	1.80 1/2
December	1.77 1/2
March (1951)	1.77 1/2-3/8
May	1.77 1/2-3/8
July	1.76 1/2
Rye	
December	1.76 1/4
May	1.79
Oats	
December	97 1/2
March	97 1/2
New York Flour—per 200 lb. sack.	
13.00.—United Press.	

## Commodity Prices

London, Jan. 6.

The Economists fortnightly index of wholesale commodity prices continued to advance for the fortnight ending December 27. It stood at 213.8, compared with 211.51 on December 13. It has risen 28.8 percent since the Korean war.—United Press.



# US PRESSES FOR SHOWDOWN

## Condemnation Of Red China As An Aggressor

### Possibility Of A Split In United Nations' Ranks

Lake Success, Jan. 7.

The United States is determined to force a showdown in the United Nations this week on whether Communist China should be condemned as an aggressor in Korea, according to observers here.

American diplomats, in a series of interviews and notes, have made their position clear to all United Nations members except the Soviet bloc.

But the showdown move may cause a crisis in the United Nations for many members are split on the issue. Spokesmen for the American delegation say that the majority of members must close their ranks and take common action against Communist China at once.

The chief United States delegate, Mr. Warren Austin, warned the Political Committee last week that disunity at this stage might send the United Nations the way of the League of Nations.

The American view is also that if the United Nations fails to act strongly and together at this point it might encourage the growing tide of isolationism touched off recently by the former Republican President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, and make it virtually impossible to get American public support for any American aid if Burma or Indo-China were threatened by Communist China.

The British Commonwealth of Nations and some Asian and Arab countries are believed to be desperately trying to head off the decisive action now being waged by the United States.

Their view is that many of them are not yet ready to face a showdown which might involve them in a war with China and a possible world war.

#### DELAY POSSIBLE

They are supporting last-minute efforts to find a compromise solution in Korea.

The Political Committee meets tomorrow to consider such an attempt at a Korean cease-fire.

But there may be a few days' delay in presenting the final plan for some feel that it would be wiser to wait for a clear-cut decision from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London.

The United States delegation, it is understood, would be prepared though grudgingly to accept a further delay.

The delegation is now working on a resolution which would condemn China as an aggressor and call on the newly created "Collective Measures Committee" to consider what sanctions should be taken against Peking.—Reuter.

#### BRITAIN OPPOSED

London, Jan. 7.

Informed sources said today that the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers would oppose an American proposal to brand Communist China an aggressor at the present time.

The sources said the Ministers, at their meeting here, would resolve that no such action should be taken until all plans for a cease-fire in Korea had been fully exploited.

The United States, impatient with abortive mediation efforts, has urged non-Communist United Nations members to brand China an aggressor, sever diplomatic relations with her and impose economic sanctions.

Far from being in agreement with this proposal, three important Commonwealth members—Britain herself, India and Ceylon—were, said to be urging the Commonwealth conference to approve granting China a seat on the United Nations Security Council.

The British Cabinet will meet on Monday morning to consider the American proposal and formulate the official British reply, expressing opposition to it at the present time. In the

afternoon, the Ministers will also discuss the proposal.

Opposition from the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, to the American proposal was expected for Mr. Nehru has been a moving spirit in the thus far fruitless mediation efforts in the United Nations. There was no indication that Mr. Nehru shared the militant American approach to continued Chinese intervention or had been shaken in his belief that mediation could persuade the Chinese to withdraw their troops.

Informed sources said Sir Benegal Rau, Indian representative at the United Nations, would probably fly to London from New York to place before the Commonwealth conference a new plan for a cease-fire. Mr. Nehru was expected to ask the conference to support this plan in opposition to the American proposal.

The belated arrival of the Pakistani Premier, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, was expected to strengthen the demands of Britain and the Commonwealth's Asian bloc for concessions to China.

Britain, India, Pakistan and Ceylon have recognised Communist China. Australia, New Zealand and Canada have not. Liaquat Ali Khan at first refused to come to London because the Pakistani-Indian dispute over Kashmir was not on the conference agenda, but he changed his mind when promised that Kashmir would be discussed informally.—United Press.

## NEW COUP REPORTED IN NEPAL

Lucknow, Jan. 7.

Fifteen hundred Nepal Government Gurkha troops joined the Nepali Congress insurgents in a coup d'etat at the West Nepal town of Tansen on Friday, Nepali Congress sources here claimed today.

The coup followed the insurgents' capture of Tansen—the headquarters of Palpa Province, 100 miles west of Nepal's capital of Katmandu—when State troops joined a rebel procession and freed the former Governor, Rudra Shamsher, who was interned last November for political activities.

Congress sources said that they had taken prisoner the present Governor of Palpa, General Prachandra Shamsher. Palpa is regarded by the insurgents as next to Katmandu in strategic and political importance.

There has been a lull in insurgent activity while negotiations have been going on between New Delhi and Katmandu for a peaceful settlement of the "Nepal problem" and political reforms in the Himalayan homeland of the Gurkhas.—Reuter.



If June Havoc had had no hammer to make up this gown of beaten silver it would literally have been a case of June bustin' out all over. Film star June, who is in Britain to play opposite James Mason in his new production "Del Palza," designed this dress from an old Indian sari. When the seams were put together she found it impossible to sew them, as the silver threads were too tough, so they were rolled and beaten together with a hammer.

## Cease-Fire Team Waits For Nehru

Lake Success, Jan. 7.

The United Nations cease-fire team still awaited a go-ahead from the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, today before formally disclosing its latest formula for halting the Korean war.

The Assembly's Policy Committee is due to resume debate on Monday morning on Communist China's intervention in the war but quick adjournment is expected if, as seems likely, Mr. Nehru further postpones his message to the Indian delegate, Sir Benegal Rau. Sir Benegal, a member of the three-man cease-fire group, may fly to London this week to put the Committee's latest plan for stopping the war before the Commonwealth conference there.

The only speaker so far scheduled for tomorrow's meeting of the Political Committee is the Nationalist Chinese delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, who served notice that he would make a tough speech demanding punitive measures against Peking.

The blueprint of the mediation group was understood to call for a cease-fire, gradual withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a peace parley on Far East issues, such as Formosa and United Nations membership in which Peking would have full representation.

The United States is officially displaying increasing impatience at the delay in submission of a new cease-fire proposal. It continued to impress on nearly all members except the Soviet bloc its strong feeling that Peking must be branded an aggressor and that positive measures

should be discussed by the newly-created Collective Measures Committee.

Among possible measures that have been discussed are economic blockade of the Chinese Communists and severance of diplomatic relations by nations that recognised Peking.—United Press.

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### Extra Guard On President

Washington, Jan. 7.

Unusual precautions have been taken to protect President Truman during his visit to the Capitol Building tomorrow to deliver his annual State of the Union message. No standing will be permitted in the public galleries (as in past years).

The Capitol force will be reinforced by uniformed and plain clothes men from the Washington City Police Department and by the Secret Police. Out of the way corners in the House wing of the Capitol were searched during the week-end.—Reuter.

## FIGHTING IN KOREA

(Continued from Page 1)

leading southward to Taegu and Pusan.

Further east of the fighting area, Eighth Army troops withdrawing from Seoul abandoned Suwon, 16 miles south of the former South Korean capital.

Front despatches said there has been no contact between the main body of the withdrawing Eighth Army forces and the Chinese troops forging southward on the east coast.

General MacArthur's Headquarters said in a Sunday communique that the Communist forces continue to flow across the Han River in the vicinity of Seoul. The communique said that large numbers of Red troops crossed the Han River south of Seoul on Thursday night. It cited civilian reports which said that from 5,000 to 6,000 enemy troops had crossed the river west of the fallen city.

### SERIOUS THREAT

Gen. MacArthur also reported that aerial observers had sighted thousands of troops in the vicinity of Yangyang, which is only 10 miles above the 38th Parallel on the extreme east coast.

Communist forces wheeling south-east of Wonju in Central Korea threatened seriously to cut off the Allied withdrawal down the east coast. Leading elements of the United Nations forces fighting 14 miles south-east of Wonju said they were heavily engaged with a Communist force estimated at 3,000 to 4,000.

Some 400 Communist troops were brought under fire near Chuchon, 19 miles south-east of Wonju. An Eighth Army spokesman said the U.N. troops so far had identified only two North Korean divisions taking part in the drive south and east of Wonju, but would not say definitely that no other North Korean or Chinese units were in battle.—United Press.